1 2	Brett L. Gibbs, Esq. (SBN 251000) Of Counsel to Prenda Law Inc. 38 Miller Avenue, #263	12 AUG -2 AM 10: 24		
3	Mill Valley, CA 94941 415-325-5900	CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF. LOS ANGELES		
4	blgibbs@wefightpiracy.com	BY:		
5	Attorney for Plaintiff			
6	DITHE INHTED OF	ATEC DICTRICT COLUDT FOR THE		
7	IN THE UNITED STA	ATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE		
8	CENTRAL D	ISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
9		CV12-06666 PSW/PLAX		
10	INGENUITY13 LLC,) No.		
11	Plaintiff, v.	Judge:		
12	JOHN DOE) COMPLAINT		
13	Defendant.))) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL		
14				
15	Plaintiff Ingenuity 13 II C ("Plaint	iff"), through its undersigned counsel, hereby files this		
16				
17	Complaint requesting damages and injuncti	ive relief, and alleges as follows:		
18	NATU	RE OF THE CASE		
19	1. Plaintiff files this action for	copyright infringement under the United States Copyright		
20	Act and related contributory infringement and negligence claims under the common law to comba			
21	the willful and intentional infringement of	of its creative works. Unidentified Defendant John Doe		
22	("Defendant") whose name Plaintiff expense	cts to ascertain during discovery, knowingly and illegally		
23				
24	reproduced and distributed Plaintiff's cop	syrighted Video by acting in concert with others via the		
25	BitTorrent file sharing protocol and, upon	information and belief, continues to do the same. In using		
26	BitTorrent, Defendant's infringment actions furthered the efforts of numerous others in infringing or			
27	Plaintiff's copyrighted works. The result:	exponential viral infringment. Plaintiff seeks a permanent		

this behavior.

THE PARTIES

injunction, statutory or actual damages, award of costs and attorney's fees, and other relief to curb

- 2. Plaintiff Ingenuity13 LLC is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the Federation of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Plaintiff is a holder of rights to various copyrighted works, and is the exclusive holder of the relevant rights with respect to the copyrighted creative work at issue in this Complaint.
- 3. The copyrighted work at issue in this complaint is one of Plaintiff's adult entertainment videos, "Five Fan Favorites" (the "Video").
- 4. Defendant's actual name is unknown to Plaintiff. Instead, Defendant is known to Plaintiff only by an Internet Protocol address ("IP address"), which is a number assigned to devices, such as computers, that are connected to the Internet. In the course of monitoring Internet-based infringement of its copyrighted content, Plaintiff's agents observed unlawful reproduction and distribution occurring over IP address 66.74.193.106 via the BitTorrent file transfer protocol. Plaintiff cannot ascertain Defendant's actual identity without limited expedited discovery.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

5. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim under 17 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq., (the Copyright Act), 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (actions arising under the laws of the United States), and 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a) (actions arising under an Act of Congress relating to copyrights). This Court has supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's contributory infringement and negligence claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a) because they are so related to Plaintiff's copyright infringement claim, which is within this Court's original jurisdiction, that the claims form part of the same case and controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution.

6. This Court has personal jurisdiction because, upon information and belief, Defendant either resides in or committed copyright infringement in the State of California. Plaintiff used geolocation technology to trace the IP address of the Defendant to a point of origin within the State of California. Geolocation is a method for ascertaining the likely geographic region associated with a given IP address at a given date and time. Although not a litmus test for personal jurisdiction, the use of geolocation gives Plaintiff good cause for asserting that personal jurisdiction is proper over the Defendant.

7. Venue is properly founded in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b) and 1400(a) because Defendant resides in this District, may be found in this District, or a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims in this action occurred within this District.

BACKGROUND

- 8. BitTorrent is a modern file sharing method ("protocol") used for distributing data via the Internet.
- 9. Traditional file transfer protocols involve a central server, which distributes data directly to individual users. This method is prone to collapse when large numbers of users request data from the central server, in which case the server can become overburdened and the rate of data transmission can slow considerably or cease altogether. In addition, the reliability of access to the data stored on a server is largely dependent on the server's ability to continue functioning for prolonged periods of time under high resource demands.
- 10. Standard P2P protocols involve a one-to-one transfer of whole files between a single uploader and single downloader. Although standard P2P protocols solve some of the issues associated with traditional file transfer protocols, these protocols still suffer from such issues as scalability. For example, when a popular file is released (e.g. an illegal copy of the latest blockbuster movie) the initial source of the file performs a one-to-one whole file transfer to a third party, who

then performs similar transfers. The one-to-one whole file transfer method can significantly delay the spread of a file across the world because the initial spread is so limited.

- Instead of relying on a central server to distribute data directly to individual users, the BitTorrent protocol allows individual users to distribute data among themselves. Further, the BitTorrent protocol involves breaking a single large file into many small pieces, which can be transferred much more quickly than a single large file and, in turn, redistributed much more quickly than a single large file. Moreover, each peer can download missing pieces of the file from multiple sources—often simultaneously—which causes transfers to be fast and reliable. After downloading a piece, a peer automatically becomes a source for the piece. This distribution method contrasts sharply with a one-to-one whole file transfer method.
- 12. In BitTorrent vernacular, individual downloaders/distributors of a particular file are called peers. The group of peers involved in downloading/distributing a particular file is called a swarm. A server which stores a list of peers in a swarm is called a tracker. A computer program that implements the BitTorrent protocol is called a BitTorrent client. Each swarm is unique to a particular file.
- This file contains information about the files to be shared and about the tracker, the computer that coordinates the file distribution. Second, the user loads the torrent file into a BitTorrent client, which automatically attempts to connect to the tracker listed in the torrent file. Third, the tracker responds with a list of peers and the BitTorrent client connects to those peers to begin downloading data from and distributing data to the other peers in the swarm. When the download is complete, the BitTorrent client continues distributing data to other peers in the swarm until the user manually disconnects from the swarm or the BitTorrent client otherwise does the same.

- 14. The degree of anonymity provided by the BitTorrent protocol is extremely low. Because the protocol is based on peers connecting to one another, a peer must broadcast identifying information (i.e. an IP address) before it can receive data. Nevertheless, the actual names of peers in a swarm are unknown, as the users are allowed to download and distribute under the cover of their IP addresses.
- 15. The BitTorrent protocol is an extremely popular method for transferring data. The size of swarms for popular files can reach into the tens of thousands of unique peers. A swarm will commonly have peers from many, if not every, state in the United States and several countries around the world. And every peer in the swarm participates in distributing the file to dozens, hundreds, or even thousands of other peers.
- 16. The BitTorrent protocol is also an extremely popular method for unlawfully copying, reproducing, and distributing files in violation of the copyright laws of the United States. A broad range of copyrighted albums, audiovisual files, photographs, software, and other forms of media are available for illegal reproduction and distribution via the BitTorrent protocol.
- BitTorrent's decentralized nature. Because there are no central servers to enjoin from unlawfully distributing copyrighted content, there is no primary target on which to focus anti-piracy efforts. Indeed, the same decentralization that makes the BitTorrent protocol an extremely robust and efficient means of transferring enormous quantities of data also acts to insulate it from anti-piracy measures. This lawsuit is Plaintiff's only practical means of combating BitTorrent-based infringement of the Video.

ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL COUNTS

18. Plaintiff is the exclusive rights holder with respect to BitTorrent-based reproduction and distribution of the Video.

- 19. The Video is currently registered in the United States Copyright Office (Copyright No. PA0001791654). (See Exhibit A to Complaint.)
- 20. The torrent file used to access the copyrighted material was named in a manner that would have provided an ordinary individual with notice that the Video was protected by the copyright laws of the United States.
- 21. Plaintiff employs proprietary peer-to-peer network forensic software to perform exhaustive real time monitoring of the BitTorrent-based swarm involved in distributing the Video. This software is effective in capturing data about the activity of peers in a swarm and their infringing conduct.
- 22. Defendant, using IP address 66.74.193.106, without Plaintiff's authorization or license, intentionally downloaded a torrent file particular to Plaintiff's Video, purposefully loaded that torrent file into his BitTorrent client—in this case, Azureus 4.7.0.2—entered a BitTorrent swarm particular to Plaintiff's Video, and reproduced and distributed the Video to numerous third parties.
- 23. Plaintiff's investigators detected Defendant's illegal download on 2012-06-25 at 16:54:19 (UTC). However, this is a simply a snapshot observation of when the IP address was *observed* in the BitTorrent swarm; the conduct took itself place before and after this date and time.
- 24. Defendant was part of a group of BitTorrent users or peers in a single swarm—a process generally described above—whose computers were collectively interconnected for the sharing of a particular unique file. The particular file a BitTorrent swarm is associated with has a unique file "hash"—i.e. a unique file identifier generated by an algorithm. The unique hash value in this case is identified as 0D47A7A035581B0BA4FA5CB86AFE986885F5E18E (hereinafter "Hash Tag."), and common to all of the participants in the swarm.

- 25. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth fully herein.
- 26. Defendant's conduct infringes upon Plaintiff's exclusive rights of reproduction and distribution that are protected under the Copyright Act.
- 27. Defendant knew or had constructive knowledge that his acts constituted copyright infringement of Plaintiff's Video.
- 28. Defendant's conduct was willful within the meaning of the Copyright Act: intentional, and with indifference to the Plaintiff's rights.
- 29. Plaintiff has been damaged by Defendant's conduct, including but not limited to economic and reputation losses. Plaintiff continues to be damaged by such conduct, and has no adequate remedy at law to compensate the Plaintiff for all of the possible damages stemming from the Defendant's conduct.
- 30. Plaintiff hereby reserves the right, pursuant to 17 U.S.C. § 504(c), to elect to recover statutory damages for each infringement, in lieu of seeking recovery of actual damages.
- 31. As Defendant's infringement was intentional and willful, Plaintiff is entitled to an award of statutory damages, exemplary damages, attorneys' fees, and the costs of the suit.

COUNT II – CONTRIBUTORY INFRINGEMENT

- 32. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth fully herein.
- 33. When users in this unique swarm all possess the same infringing work with the same exact hash value, it is because each infringer possesses an exact digital copy, containing the exact bits and pieces unique to that specific file of Plaintiff's original copyrighted work. They only way this happens in a BitTorrent swarm is through the sharing of these bits and pieces of each same

unique file, with the same unique hash value, between the users in the swarm. In essence, although hundreds of users may be uploading the copyrighted work, a single user will receive only the exact parts of a singular upload through that exact swarm, not a compilation of available pieces from various uploads.

- 34. Defendant published the Hash Tag to the BitTorrent network.
- 35. Defendant downloaded, uploaded and distributed the Video to other BitTorrent users through use of the hash-specified protocol in the unique swarm.
- 36. As each of the thousands of people who illegally downloaded the movie accessed this illegal publication, they derived portions of their illegal replication of the file from multiple persons, including, but not limited to, Defendant.
- 37. Defendant knew of the infringement, was conscious of his own infringement, and Defendant was fully concsious that his actions resulted in multiple other persons derivatively downloaded the file containing Plaintiff's Video.
- 38. The infringement by the other BitTorrent users could not have occurred without Defendant's participation in uploading Plaintiff's copyrighted works. As such, Defendant's participation in the infringing activities of others is substantial and contributed, for profit, to the infringing activity of thousands of other peers over the Internet across the world.
- 39. Defendant profited from this contributory infringement by way of being granted access to a greater library of other infringing works, some of which belonged to Plaintiff and some of which belonged to other copyright owners.

COUNT III - NEGLIGENCE

40. Plaintiff hereby incorporates by reference each and every allegation contained in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth fully herein.

- 41. Defendant accessed, or controlled access to, the Internet connection used in performing the unauthorized copying and sharing of Plaintiff's Video, proximately causing financial harm to Plaintiff.
- 42. Defendant had a duty to secure his Internet connection. Defendant breached that duty by failing to secure his Internet connection.
- 43. Reasonable Internet users take steps to secure their Internet access accounts preventing the use of such accounts for an illegal purpose. Defendant's failure to secure his Internet access account, thereby allowing for its illegal use, constitutes a breach of the ordinary care that a reasonable Internet account holder would do under like circumstances.
- 44. In the alternative, Defendant secured his connection, but permitted an unknown third party to use his Internet connection to infringe on Plaintiff's Video. Defendant knew, or should have known, that this unidentified individual used Defendant's Internet connection for the aformentioned illegal activities. Defendant declined to monitor the unidentified third-party infringer's use of his computer Internet connection, demonstrating further negligence.
- 45. In the alternative, Defendant knew of, and allowed for, the unidentified third party infringer's use of his Internet connection for illegal purposes and thus was complicit in the unidentified third party's actions.
- 46. Upon information and belief, Defendant's failure to secure his Internet access account directly allowed for the copying and sharing of Plaintiff's Video over the BitTorrent protocol through Defendant's Internet connection, and interfered with Plaintiff's exclusive rights in the copyrighted work.
- 47. Upon information and belief, Defendant knew, or should have known of, the unidentified third party's infringing actions, and, despite this, Defendant directly, or indirectly, allowed for the copying and sharing of Plaintiff's Video over the BitTorrent protocol through

CASE NO.

1	1		
1		Respectfully Submi	tted,
2		PRENDA LAW IN	C.
3	DATED: July 24, 2012		
4		By: /s/ Brett L. 0	Fibbs
5			
6		Brett L. Gibbs, Esq Of Counsel to Pren	da Law Inc.
7	*	38 Miller Avenue, a Mill Valley, CA 94 blgibbs@wefightpi Attorney for Plainty	941
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		COMPLAINT	CASE NO.

DEMAND FOR A JURY TRIAL Plaintiff hereby demands a jury trial as provided by FRCP 38(a). /s/ Brett L. Gibbs By: Brett L. Gibbs, Esq. (SBN 251000) Attorney for Plaintiff COMPLAINT CASE NO.

EXHIBIT A



Public Catalog

Copyright Catalog (1978 to present)

Search Request: Left Anchored Title = Five Fan Favorites

Search Results: Displaying 1 of 1 entries



Five Fan Favorites.

Type of Work: Motion Picture

Registration Number / Date: PA0001791654 / 2012-05-29

Application Title: Five Fan Favorites.

Title: Five Fan Favorites.

Description: 7 electronic files (eService)

Copyright Claimant: Ingenuity 13 LLC. Address: Springates East, Government Road, Charlestown, Saint

Kitts-Nevis.

Date of Creation: 2012

Date of Publication: 2012-05-24

Nation of First Publication: United States

Authorship on Application: Ingenuity 13 LLC, employer for hire; Domicile: United States; Citizenship: United

States. Authorship: entire motion picture, production/producer, direction/director,

script/screenplay, cinematography/cinematographer, editing/editor.

Copyright Note: C.O. correspondence.

Names: Ingenuity 13 LLC



Help Search History Titles Start Over

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT TO UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE FOR DISCOVERY

This case has been assigned to District Judge Ronald S. W. Lew and the assigned discovery Magistrate Judge is Paul Abrams.

The case number on all documents filed with the Court should read as follows:

CV12- 6666 RSWL (PLAx)

Pursuant to General Order 05-07 of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Magistrate Judge has been designated to hear discovery related motions.

	Western Division 312 N. Spring St., Rm. G-8 Southern Division 411 West Fourth St., Rm. 1-053 Eastern Division 3470 Twelfth St., Rm. 134
Sub	sequent documents must be filed at the following location:
A co	ppy of this notice must be served with the summons and complaint on all defendants (if a removal action is l, a copy of this notice must be served on all plaintiffs).
	NOTICE TO COUNSEL
=	=======================================
Α	all discovery related motions should be noticed on the calendar of the Magistrate Judge

Santa Ana, CA 92701-4516

Riverside, CA 92501

Failure to file at the proper location will result in your documents being returned to you.

Los Angeles, CA 90012

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

		DEFENDANTS JOHN DOE							
(b) Attorneys (Firm Name, A yourself, provide same.) Brett L. Gibbs, Of Coun: 38 Miller Avenue, #263 Mill Valley, CA 94941;		you are rep	presenting Att	torneys (If Known)					
II. BASIS OF JURISDICTIO	N (Place an X in one box only.)	II		IP OF PRINCIPAL PAI one box for plaintiff and			s Only		
☐ I U.S. Government Plaintiff			Citizen of This Stat	PTF DEF PTF			DEF □ 4		
☐ 2 U.S. Government Defenda	of Parties in Item III)		Citizen of Another			Incorporated and of Business in A		□ 5	□ 5
IV. ORIGIN (Place an X in o	yed from □ 3 Remanded from	□ 4 Rein		of a Foreign Country ransferred from another of		Dist	rict Jud	ge fron	
CLASS ACTION under F.R. VI. CAUSE OF ACTION (C	te the U.S. Civil Statute under whi	ich you are		NEY DEMANDED IN brief statement of cause			tatutes unless div	ersity.)
VII. NATURE OF SUIT (Pla	ce an X in one box only.)	VVSC	3010	1					

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Case Number:

AFTER COMPLETING THE FRONT SIDE OF FORM CV-71, COMPLETE THE INFORMATION REQUESTED BELOW.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL COVER SHEET

If yes, list case number(s):	Has this action been p	reviously filed in this court	and dismissed, remanded or closed? We No Yes				
VIII(b). RELATED CASES: H		eviously filed in this court the	hat are related to the present case? ☑ No ☐ Yes				
Civil cases are deemed related it	f a previously filed ca	se and the present case:					
(Check all boxes that apply)	A. Arise from the sam	e or closely related transact	ions, happenings, or events; or				
	B. Call for determinat	ion of the same or substantia	ally related or similar questions of law and fact; or				
	C. For other reasons v	vould entail substantial dupl	luplication of labor if heard by different judges; or right, <u>and</u> one of the factors identified above in a, b or c also is present.				
	D. Involve the same p	atent, trademark or copyrigh					
IX. VENUE: (When completing	the following informa	tion, use an additional sheet	if necessary.)				
			e if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named plaintiff resides. If this box is checked, go to item (b).				
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country				
			St. Kitts and Nevis				
			All the second of the second o				
			e if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH named defendant resides. If this box is checked, go to item (c).				
County in this District:*	it, its agencies of empire	syces is a named detendant.	California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country				
Unknown - Geolocation track	s IP address to Los	Angeles County					
		The latest careful at					
(c) List the County in this Distri			e if other than California; or Foreign Country, in which EACH claim arose.				
County in this District:*			California County outside of this District; State, if other than California; or Foreign Country				
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* Los Angeles, Orange, San Ber Note: In land condemnation cases			San Luis Obispo Counties				
X. SIGNATURE OF ATTORNE	Y (OR PRO PER):	Brett Gibbs	Date July 25, 2012				
or other papers as required by	law. This form, appro	ved by the Judicial Conferen	ormation contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings not of the United States in September 1974, is required pursuant to Local Rule 3-1 is not filed ating the civil docket sheet. (For more detailed instructions, see separate instructions sheet.)				
Key to Statistical codes relating to	Social Security Cases	Cathana and Cathana					
Nature of Suit Coo	de Abbreviation	Substantive Statement	of Cause of Action				
861	HIA	All claims for health insurance benefits (Medicare) under Title 18, Part A, of the Social Security Act, as amended. Also, include claims by hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc., for certification as providers of services under the program. (42 U.S.C. 1935FF(b))					
862	BL	All claims for "Black Lung" benefits under Title 4, Part B, of the Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act of 1969. (30 U.S.C. 923)					
863	DIWC	All claims filed by insured workers for disability insurance benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended; plus all claims filed for child's insurance benefits based on disability. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))					
863	DIWW	All claims filed for widows or widowers insurance benefits based on disability under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42 U.S.C. 405(g))					
864	SSID	All claims for supplement Act, as amended.	ntal security income payments based upon disability filed under Title 16 of the Social Security				
865	RSI	All claims for retirement U.S.C. (g))	(old age) and survivors benefits under Title 2 of the Social Security Act, as amended. (42				

CIVIL COVER SHEET

CV-71 (05/08)

Page 2 of 2